

SALT LAKE ORE MARKET.

Published daily by McCormick & Co., Bankers

Table with 2 columns: Location (In New York, In Salt Lake, In London) and Price (per ton, per 100 lbs).

LOCAL

ROINA VOKES at the Theatre this evening.

THE THEATRE at 1 o'clock yesterday registered 62—quite a day.

PLACE YOUR holiday adv. where it will do the most good—in THE HERALD.

THERE is a message at the Western Union Telegraph Office for Miss Annie McGrath.

LEONARD GOLDBERG has filed his bond as administrator of the estate of Isaac M. Finck, deceased.

T. R. JONES & Co. received yesterday: Germania bullion, \$1,814.55; ore, \$3,786.37. Total, \$5,600.92.

McCORMICK & Co. received yesterday: Hanover bullion, \$2,450; silver and lead ores, \$33,100. Total, \$35,550.

THE BALL to be given in the Theatre will occur on the 12th of December—on the 20th, as previously announced.

Mrs. BRIDGET SWEENEY, of Park City, charged with an attempt to poison her husband, has been placed under bonds of \$1,000.

The will of Robert Dye was admitted to probate yesterday, and Caroline C. Dye and John Reeve named as executors.

THIS is Bannock assessment day, and all stock on which the assessment is not paid will be advertised as delinquent tomorrow.

THE HOLIDAYS are approaching, and now is the time for the thrifty merchant to place his contract for desirable space in THE HERALD.

AND now it is said that when the train nears Nephi, the brakeman puts his head in the car and calls out: "Chicago! Change cars for Mantle!"

MR. C. C. ANDERSON says it was he, and not the brother of the deceased John Kroun, who interested himself in getting the latter out of jail.

THE NEW residence of Mr. McCormick, on Capital Hill, is fast nearing completion. It will be the handsomest residence in the Territory when finished.

THE LACROSSE players of Salt Lake will celebrate Thanksgiving by a friendly game on Washington Square, beginning at 10 a. m., sharp. All are invited to be present.

RECEIVER DYER completed the appraisal of the church cattle yesterday, the aggregate of the Holsteins and Durhams, full-grown and calves, figuring up \$5,715.

A NIGHT school, conducted by J. B. Morrison and C. M. Sorenson, was organized in the Twelfth Ward on November 17th. Pupils are permitted to join at any time.

MEREDITH & GALLAGHER, trunk manufacturers, have just received a carload of lumber from Logan. They find it much better than they have been receiving from California.

C. M. DOUGLASS & Co. announce through THE HERALD to-day that they have commenced a bargain sale to reduce their stock. Ladies are specially invited to notice the bargains in the wrap department.

A DEATH from diphtheria occurred in the family of William J. Silver yesterday. A new case of the disease was reported yesterday—in the family of Charles Kimball. The victim is a girl about 15 years of age.

FANIEL M. BUTCHER, convicted of unlawful cohabitation, was called for sentence yesterday afternoon, but, failing to respond when his name was called by the bailiff in the Third District Court, his bail was declared forfeited.

ONE of the most revolting sights of late days was the taking to the City Jail, yesterday afternoon, of Mrs. Jackson, a white-haired woman, with one foot in the grave and the other trying to get in, in a helpless state of inebriety.

COLONEL HENRY PAGE, of the Utah Commission office, returned home yesterday morning, after a tour of a couple of months in California and Mexico. He has met the boom in all its phases, and is prepared to grapple with it when it reaches Utah.

ELDER WILLIAM FOTHERINGHAM, of Beaver, held forth in the Ninth Ward on Sunday evening, and addressed the congregation there, giving them a good, practical discourse on the necessity of living for what they prayed—a full and complete salvation.

IF the dudes who array themselves for exhibition down the west side of Main street on Sunday afternoons realized how nauseating their actions and behavior is to respectable, intelligent citizens, they would take the underground and remain in hiding long enough for brains to develop.

THE POLICE ran in more than the usual dose of dunks last night, and must have made up for considerable lost time in that direction. Among the lot were recognized two or three "familiars."

They were John Williams, drunk and profane, and William Robinson, "Billy" Lloyd, B. Guiver, Richard White, George Taylor, and an old man who was unable to give his name, all plain drunks.

At All Seasons.

At the "Occidental" the beverages concocted, whether in the winter, during summer or fall, are delicious, pure and superior. Full stock of spirituous, vinous and fermented liquors and choice cigars. Family trade a specialty.

At All Seasons.

Several lots of Ladies' and Children's Cloaks at half price at F. Auerbach & Bro.'s One-Price Store.

No. 100.

We will continue our cost for cash furniture sale until further notice.

HARRATT BROS.

To Whom It May Concern.

Flat cost for furniture for one week. Extra charge for packing.

HARRATT BROTHERS.

The Verdict in the Rees Jones Trial Yesterday.

VOLUNTARY MANSLAUGHTER.

The Testimony of the Defendant—The Arguments and the Charge to the Jury.

The trial of Rees Jones, for the killing of his brother, was resumed in the Third District Court, on Monday morning. The defendant was put upon the stand, and testified as follows:

On Monday, March 21st, I went to Ogden; when I got home at night my brother John was there; I brought some whisky with me; we associated peacefully next day and drank considerably; John was there all the time till Wednesday; on the afternoon of the 23d, I was lying on the bed, when John, without any provocation, jumped on me; he stamped and beat me fearfully, and exclaimed, "G—d d—n you, I'll kill you yet." I got away from him and he went off on his horse; I saddled my horse, when it broke away; I then got my gun to protect myself, and started on foot for the magistrate; after going about half a mile I met John coming on horseback, and when about twenty yards away I told him to stop; he would not and came on toward me; I stepped about ten feet out of the road, and he still came toward me; he threw one leg over the horse to get down, when I fired; he fell to his knees, and I said: "Jack it's your own fault;" he fell over onto the road, and I continued my journey; after going about fifty yards I met his son John, who asked, "Where is dad?" he was shot; I told him his father was up the road, and I said, "Look at my fist!" he said nothing but went on, and I continued to his mother's house, and told Jack's wife what I had done; I saw my brother David, who told me to give myself up; I found my horse at the spring, and did so; I did not want to shoot him; he would have killed me if I had not; he had beaten me nearly to death; I am not in good health, the result of a shot through the lungs when I was in the Union Army in Virginia; the wound has not healed up.

To Mr. CLARK—I was 55 last August; my brother was 61; I am a single man; came to Utah eleven years ago, from Milwaukee; before then was at Cleveland; came to there from Pittsburg; before then was at Memphis, New Orleans and Texas; I enlisted at Pittsburg; have enlisted three times, once at the beginning of the war, for three months then with the cavalry for three years, and again in 1869, for five years; after my discharge I drove team for the government; was never in the penitentiary at Baton Rouge, as a convict; I was there as a guard; never served a term for desertion; never told young John Jones' wife that I had deserted; never told anybody that I had deserted; I was charged with desertion; he said he would tell of it and stop my pension; he did not speak to me of it the last day we quarreled; my discharge papers were burned in a hotel fire at Memphis about eight years ago; my brother gave me an awful beating, and I never knew what for; once got a beating in a drunken fight in Ogden; I usually got on a spree when I drew my pension money; Jack and I slept together the night before the shooting; the morning of that day was spent in drinking; I was asleep when Jack jumped on me; he beat me with his fist and kicked me; I begged him to stop, but he would not; I don't know how I got up, but as soon as I found myself on my feet, I broke and ran; when Jack went away I returned to my house; my object in going to the justice of the peace was to get Jack arrested for beating me; I do not remember loading my gun; I took it with me because I was afraid Jack would kill me, as he had threatened; when I met him I said, "Jack, don't come near me or I'll fire;" he said, "All right;" I don't know whether he was armed or not; he had his right hand in his coat pocket; I never knew he had one in the house; the only reason I shot him was because I was afraid of my life; he would have killed me; I did not raise the gun till he went to jump on my horse, then I fired; when he started to dismount, I was afraid, he would kill me right there; if he had not started for me I would not have fired; he looked wild and was as mad as he could be; he was in the act of getting off when I fired; I did not stop to take aim, and do not know where I hit him.

REES JONES. Am a nephew of the deceased and of the defendant, and son of David D. Jones; I was working on the hill about a quarter of a mile from the defendant's house at the time of the shooting; about 4 o'clock I heard shooting, and saw Rees running towards me; he came part way and sat down, then went back and was standing by his horse when he broke away from him; Rees turned into his house, and I took no further notice; about half an hour after I heard a shot.

DAVID D. JONES said—I live close to the house of John Jones, Jr.; my brother Jack was in good health, and a strong man for his age; he had a very quick temper, especially if he had liquor, and was very quick in his movements; he would strike with his fist, but I do not think he would use a weapon; I saw him on the afternoon of the shooting; I knew there had been a row between him and Rees, because I heard the shooting; after the killing John Jones, Jr., said he wished he had left Rees' horse and gone on so as to be in time to save his father; he said his father told him he had given Rees a whipping.

PARLEY F. PROPHEET was called, I saw Rees after the shooting; he was in a bad condition, his face being bruised and bloody; his beard was matted with blood and dust; I always knew him as a peaceable man, even when drunk.

To Mr. CLARK—He did not look as if he had been dragged by a horse, but as if he had been badly beaten; he was lying in Mr. Kendall's barn when I saw him.

the constable to whom the defendant surrendered himself, testified that Rees' coat was torn; there were lumps on his head, and some blood in his hair. The defense rested, and the prosecution recalled John P. Jones, who testified that his cousin, Rees Jones, said he saw his uncle Rees with a gun when he ran toward him, and that he sat down and began cursing; I heard my uncle Rees say he had deserted. At this juncture the court took a recess until 2 o'clock.

THE ARGUMENTS.

At the afternoon session, MR. CLARK,

for the prosecution, said that before taking the case to the jury he wished to state the law in the matter of self-defense, and quoted from the chapter relating to homicide, sections 96 and 97, of the Compiled Laws. He mentioned the difference of opinion as to the reasonable fears of a defendant. The fears must be such as are entertained by a reasonable person. Had the defendant reasonable ground to fear death or great bodily harm? The doctrine in Ohio was quoted. In this Territory the slayer is not justified in the killing if he had no more serious provocation than mere assault. He stated that he took it that the only defense on which the defense could rely was that his brother had beaten him up; he said the first person he met after the shooting, was John P. Jones, Jr., and said "Look at me," being badly bruised up; then going to Mary Jane Jones, and telling her and the constable that he'd killed "Jack," showing that the beating was uppermost in his mind both before and after the shooting. Nothing would have justified the killing after a reasonable cooling-off-time had elapsed between the beating and the killing, and he would ask the Court to so instruct the jury. He cited from the testimony to show he had had plenty of time to collect his thoughts; that passion had subsided and the blood had had time to cool. Manslaughter is excused by the law when a killing is committed while the slayer is smarting under a beating just administered. He further quoted in support of this position. The question in his mind, the killing being admitted, the burden was on the defendant to prove that there was justification, and he would so ask the judge to charge the jury. To the jury he read the statute under which the indictment was framed. He detailed the testimony and addressed the jury, saying the killing was a deliberate, atrocious, cold-blooded murder. There had been no murder committed, he claimed, that had a little ground for the claim of self-defense as this one. The premeditation and deliberation were shown in his getting the gun and in his saying, when he met his brother: "Now, Jack, you've got to die," and when his brother said, "No, no," the additional words, "Yes, you've got to die, and right here," followed by the shooting. The counsel did not credit the beating administered by the deceased, at least, to the extent represented, and accounted for the blood and dust on him after the killing that probably he had fallen from his horse and had been dragged on to the scene of the crime. The question in his mind was, "why did Rees kill his brother?" It must be answered by the evidence, which he proceeded to cite from. The defendant said "Die you s— of a b—, die in the road; you'll not tell now," he met his nephew and said "I've killed him, Jack; I'd kill any man that used me that way." There was an exhibition of revenge. There was nothing to show that he did the deed in self-defense; but that "no man could beat him up in that manner and not if he admitted all this." The defense virtually admitted all the prosecution claimed.

MR. WATSON spoke to the jury. They, the defense, admitted the killing; but he considered the testimony of John P. Jones, Jr. had been contradictory and that the words "Die you s— of a b—" had not been heard by him. The fact that the deceased returned after riding away a mile and a half and was met by the defendant in the road, was an evidence that Rees Jones was justified in firing the execution of the threat made by the deceased, "D—n you, I'll kill you yet." Moreover, the defendant, he claimed, was to be considered innocent until proven guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. When his brother Jack fell from his horse, he exclaimed, "My God!" and Rees remarked, "Jack, it's your own fault." The theory of the defense being dragged by his horse was discredited; that the wounds were the result of the beating, there could be no doubt. He claimed that Rees Jones went out with the intention of self-protection; that he was met by the deceased, and was justified in the killing.

MR. LEWIS followed. He called the jury's attention to the testimony of the principal witness for the prosecution, John P. Jones, son of the deceased, and also the statement of the defendant himself. He considered the evidence of the nephew was given in a flippant manner, and with the evident intention to have revenge upon his uncle for slaying his father in self-defense. The theory of the prosecution was that there was no beating received by the defendant from the deceased, but that his battered condition was the result of being dragged by a horse. The theory of the defense was that the defendant was fearful of great bodily harm from his brother, and it had been so shown by the evidence. The killing was done, undoubtedly, because he had been beaten, and because he anticipated a second attack, as the deceased had said he would "finish" the defendant.

MR. CLARK.

The prosecution had no "theory;" the testimony showed that the shooting was a cold-blooded murder. The quarrel was over some land, which had been shown in the evidence. The witness John P. Jones had been corroborated on every point, except his statement as to the words, "Die you s— of a b—, die right in the road," and as he and Rees Jones were the only ones present, that of course could not be corroborated. A preponderance of the testimony was required to show that the defendant was in immediate danger at the time of the shooting; this had not been shown. The murder, he insisted, was done out of pure revenge.

JUDGE ZANE briefly charged the jury, quoting from the statutes to explain what homicide was and the several degrees of murder—first and second degree and voluntary

guilty of murder in the first degree, you may recommend imprisonment for life; it would be proper to do so." Manslaughter is unlawful killing, without malice. A person has no right to kill another out of revenge. The defendant set up the claim of justifiable homicide; homicide is justifiable when there is an attempt to murder by the deceased, or to do great bodily harm, and reasonable ground to anticipate a felony. A bare fear that the person killed is going to take the life of the killer is not sufficient to justify murder. The jury are the judges of the credibility of witnesses and of the facts in the case. As to whether the defendant was justified, the jury were told to place themselves as near as may be in his position. "If you find him guilty of murder, state whether it is first or second degree; if manslaughter, say whether voluntary or involuntary." The jury retired at 4:30 o'clock, and court took a recess until 5. At that hour, there was no report to make and court was adjourned until 7:30. The jury arrived at their verdict at 6:15, so that when Judge Zane returned at 7, the verdict was then opened and declared. It was "voluntary manslaughter," and the prisoner was sentenced to five years in the Penitentiary.

THE U. & N.

What the People of the North Think They are Entitled To.

A HERALD reporter yesterday met a prominent Logan citizen, and the topic naturally turned on the new time table. "There is no question as to the unpopularity of the change in the time of running trains over the Utah and Northern," said the gentleman. "The paying part of the Utah and Northern is due to local traffic, and that certainly has not been considered in the new arrangement. The passenger train is vilely unreasonable, and the freight trains so slow that it is almost impossible for the engineer to make his trains run slow enough to fill in the time. One hour and a half could be cut off between Logan and Ogden both ways without requiring extra cars at all. But even then the hours would not be satisfactory. What we should have is a local train leaving Ogden in the morning on the arrival of the Utah Central, which reaches Ogden shortly after 9, to run to Battle Creek and return so as to catch the last train for Salt Lake at night. On this the mail should be carried. This would give us fair service. It cannot be urged that the train would not pay, for when it is cut off between Logan and Ogden it left Battle Creek in the morning and returned in the evening. By revising the running order it would meet the demands of traffic from Salt Lake and Ogden to Logan, which constitutes the bulk of the travel, and would therefore pay much better than the local train did before. As the passenger runs the freight trains do the best they can by meeting the day travel and the travel from one point to another in Cache; but they consume altogether too much time and are useless for the travel from Salt Lake to Ogden and return. If Cache Valley is entitled to any consideration, she should get a local train with mail service for Logan at least, if not for all points touched."

Real Estate Exchange.

It has been considered by several of the real estate firms of this city, in view of the prospective boom which is at our very doors, that a real estate exchange would be the proper thing for this city. In accordance with this idea, and realizing that a thorough and intelligent understanding of Utah's resources should be given to intending investors, a meeting of real estate men was held in the Chamber of Commerce, last evening, at which the feasibility of an exchange was discussed, and after an interchange of views, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to ascertain the best method of uniting and working harmoniously to advertise the resources of the Territory: Messrs. Gillespie, Lynch, Westerfield, Sells and Taylor. A committee of three was also appointed by the meeting to report on the feasibility of forming a real estate exchange. This committee was composed of Messrs. Gillespie, Steele and Greene. The meeting was presided over by Mr. John T. Lynch and Mr. George M. Cannon acted as secretary. It was adjourned to meet again tomorrow evening, at 8 o'clock.

Syrup of Figs

Is Nature's own true laxative. It is the most easily taken, and the most effective remedy known to cleanse the System when bilious or costive; to dispel headaches, colds and fevers; to cure Habitual Constipation, Indigestion, Piles, etc. Manufactured only by the California Fig Syrup Company, San Francisco, Cal. For sale in 50 cent and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. A. C. Smith & Co., agents, Salt Lake. 13

Wake Up

The cheapest and best place in Salt Lake City to buy your groceries is at No. 29 E. Second South Street. Imported fish a specialty.

J. A. PETERSEN, Agent.

Boys' and Children's Suits.

We have an overstock of boys' and children's suits, and in order to reduce same, we have made a cut in the price which will enable you to get a good boys' or child's suit at same price formally paid for a common suit.

L. GOLDBERG.

SILKS, Satins, Velvets and Plushes

at special bargain prices at the old-established One-Price Store of F. AUERBACH & BRO.

A TRUE friend is the one who benefits you, and this is the Bee Hive, 68 Main Street: Three papers of No. 2 pins for only 5c; cotton toweling, per yard, only 5c; linen toweling, per yard only 6c; breakfast shawls, only 25c; kid gloves, all shades, only 60c. a pair.

Take Notice

BE SURE and catch them, therefore go early to avoid the big rush, at the Bee Hive, 68 Main Street: Ladies' woolen skirts, only 60c.; worth \$1; children's woolen skirts, all sizes, 40c.; worth 75c.; all prints, best quality, only 5c. a yard; ladies' corsets, only 50c. a pair, worth \$1.

A New Tariff for Montana—Is Utah Next?

THE NEW FAST TRAIN BUSINESS

Snow-Shed Building—Strained Relations—Accidents on the Rail—Delays—Etc.

SNOW SHEDS to cover the railway track have been built at points on the Central Pacific road where it crosses the Sierras, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. As the trains bound east leave Emigrant Gap they run through one continuous shed for thirty-five miles. The purpose of the shed is to prevent the track being buried under falling and drifting snow. They secure this end, but are themselves the occasion of great inconvenience, such as the noise, the loss of view and the confining of the smoke to the train. There is nothing peculiar in the construction of these sheds, which have to support only the burden of the snow. But on the line of the Canadian Pacific, where the road crosses the Rocky Mountains, sheds of a different construction are needed. Before the road was completed, observations in the mountains showed that avalanches must be provided against. A single avalanche covered the track for a distance of 1,300 feet and to the depth of fifty feet. The result of these observations was that the company built four and one-half miles of snow sheds at an enormous expense. The sheds are constructed as follows: On the high side of the mountain slope a crib filled with stones is constructed. Along the entire length of the shed and on the opposite side of the track a timber trestle is erected; strong timber beams are laid from the top of the crib work to the top of the trestle four feet apart, and at an angle representing the slope of the mountain nearly as possible. These beams are covered over with 4-inch planks, and the beams are braced on either side from the crib. The covering is placed at such a height as to give twenty-one feet headway from the under side of the beam to the centre of the track. The longest of these sheds is 3,700 feet.

THE UNION Pacific is continuing the policy inaugurated by the present management, and following a curtailment of expenses with a corresponding reduction in freight rates. Montana is the latest territory benefited and a new tariff has been forwarded to the agents of that district. It is for goods shipped from Council Bluffs, Omaha, St. Joseph, Leavenworth and Kansas City to all points in Montana—Mondak and Pocatello, subject to water classification, and takes effect at once. The reduction in some cases is very marked, in one case being from \$3 per 100 to \$2.35, or 65 cents. The rates in cents per 100 pounds are as follows: First class \$2.35, second class \$2, third class \$1.75, fourth class \$1.50, fifth class \$1.30, class A \$1.25, class B \$1, class C 90 cents, class D 80 cents, class E 70 cents. Carloads—in cents per 100 pounds—lumber 60, salt 75, coal 50, grain 10, emigrant movables 62½. Live stock—in dollars per 30 foot car—horses and mules \$1.00, cattle, hogs or sheep \$1.45—Omaha Herald. Be patient, Utah will probably gain some more concessions soon.

GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT LEE, of the Colorado Midland, stated yesterday to a News reporter that he did not expect his road to be in Aspen and Glenwood Springs much before December 1st. "We are going to put the road in first-class condition before we begin to run any trains," said he, "and I imagine that it will be about December 1st before we can do this properly." In the meantime, the road is having considerable new rolling stock prepared, and it is expected that they will put an extra train on to compete with the Denver & Rio Grande for Aspen and Glenwood Springs business. The Rio Grande, however, is reaping a rich harvest from the ore dumps at Aspen, although the Midland will have a trade of its own in this line, owing to its interest in certain mines in that camp. It is said that the largest commercial shipments in the State are to Aspen at present.—Denver News.

THE HARMONIOUS relations between the Union Pacific Railway and the coal department are slightly strained just now owing to the recent unsatisfactory results of the mines. The management of the mines say it is because the coal railway employees do not properly attend to their duties while the latter say the trouble is owing to the bad management and inexperience of the mine superintendent who expects about twice as much from a yard crew as they are capable of performing. The wires have been burdened with complaints to Wurt-Lie from the heads of departments and D. O. Clark is expected to-night or tomorrow to put matters in a more satisfactory shape.—Evanston Chronicle.

THE FOLLOWING has been added to the time card of the Union Pacific fast train: With the inauguration of these fast trains, second and third class passengers will not be carried on No. 1 from Council Bluffs, but only on train No. 3, leaving Council Bluffs at 10:45 a. m., No. 208, leaving Kansas City at 9:40 p. m., and No. 101, leaving Kansas City at 10 a. m. Under these arrangements these second and third class passengers make precisely the same time as heretofore, when there was but one through train for all classes. This restriction does not apply to trains from the west, as passengers of all classes are carried on east-bound trains.

A UTAH CENTRAL freight train ran into one of the Home Coal Company's wagons, yesterday morning, smashing the box and converting the two hind wheels and other portions of the vehicle into kindling wood. The wagon had been left standing partly on the weigh scales and, as it subsequently proved, too close to the track.

THE FAST train on the Union Pacific runs only one way—west. The train to the east makes really the same time as before the change.

AN ACCIDENT on the Central Pacific was the cause of the late arrival of Sunday evening's train.

THE UTAH PACIFIC due here at 9:45 yesterday morning, did not arrive until 1:35.

Lake View Building Lots.

On and after December 1st Lake View building lots will be advanced 10 per cent on present prices.

S. BARNBERG, Manager.

Mark McCormick's Livery Stable, Main Street, opposite the postoffice.

A Better System of Quarantine Demanded.

"The present system of reporting the monthly mortality of Salt Lake is all wrong," said Dr. Benedict and White, with whom a HERALD reporter had a talk concerning the remarkably high death rate for the month of October. "It gives out an enormous impression, and does us great injury. The report should be so divided that it would show the number of deaths of residents and those who are brought here from the outside. Three large hospitals are located in Salt Lake—the Deseret, St. Mark's and St. Mary's—and to these come patients from Montana, Wyoming, Idaho and from other points, 400 or 500 miles distant, and this in addition to the many from the mining districts in our own Territory. Numbers of these patients die at the hospitals from diseases contracted elsewhere, and they are reported by the City Sexton in the monthly death roll for Salt Lake. This is unfair to us, and spreads abroad information exactly the reverse of the kind necessary to establish our name as it should be—as one of the healthiest cities in the world. The only proper manner to get at the exact mortality of the town is to separate residents from non-residents, and from the residents pick out only such diseases as originate here. As it is now, all deaths are lumped together, and old age, accidents, etc., go to swell the death roll, and prima facie make a record in a month the magnitude of which might well strike terror to the hearts of fathers and mothers in this city."

Both gentlemen also severely condemned the present quarantine regulations, and said they were entirely useless; that the nailing up of a yellow flag in front of the house where the patient lies had but little effect for good; that so long as visitors were allowed ingress and egress to the infected house, so long would diphtheria and other contagious diseases continue to spread and defy all efforts to stamp them out. "I never saw," said Dr. White, "a case of diphtheria that I could not trace to its origin—to the place where the victim had come into contact with the disease. A due and proper regard for thorough disinfection after the patient has recovered or died, as the case may be, would do much toward checking the spread of the disease, and where the afflicted family is known to be too poor to bear the expense, I believe it should be the duty of the city to order it done and pay for it from the public funds. Right quarantine should be enforced; in some cases this would mean the ceasing of work for some time, perhaps of the bread-winner of the family, and in such an event, the city funds should be drawn upon until all danger of spreading the disease had passed, and the father allowed to resume his occupation."

ANOTHER UTAH INDUSTRY.

The Parian Marble Company Incorporated.

"The Parian Marble Company of Utah" has filed its articles of incorporation with the Probate Clerk, and has received a certificate of incorporation. The objects for which the company is organized is to locate, lease, purchase, sell and work lodes, quarries, veins and deposits of marble building rock, coal and other minerals, both precious and useful; and to build, own or lease all necessary mills, furnaces, hoisting works, railways or tramways, for the moving of rocks and other mineral products to market, and for mining, working and reducing said material to marketable shape. The principal place of business of the corporation is located in this city, but there is a provision that local offices may be established at other points. Fifty years from the 14th day of November is named as the limit of the company's existence, unless sooner dissolved according to law. The capital stock is placed at \$1,250,000 divided into 250,000 shares of the par value of \$5 each.

The names of the incorporators and stockholders in the company are as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Shares. Includes Lewis Martin (62,500), Elizabeth E. Martin (10,000), James F. Bradley (10,000), Catherine A. Bradley (10,000), J. M. Dart (5,000), C. E. Allen (5,000), As trustee for the company (95,000).

RODNEY C. BADGER SENTENCED

He Gets Six Months and a Fine of \$100.

Rodney C. Badger was called for sentence yesterday afternoon. When asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced, he proceeded to say that on the trial of his case the fact of unlawful cohabitation had not been shown; that he had no means, and that he was a clerk in the Utah Central Railway office.

THE JUDGE—Will you obey the laws in future?

MR. BADGER—Does it compel me to forsake my plural wife and her children?

THE JUDGE—The law permits you to provide for her and them, but not to live with her. You are liable to be prosecuted if you visit the house of your second wife; keep away and thus avoid trouble.

MR. BADGER—My conscience will not allow me to forsake her.

THE JUDGE—If you cannot promise to forsake her as her husband, you will be sentenced to six months imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$100.

Mr. Badger a little later was taken out to the Penitentiary.

BARGAIN Sale of Blankets, Quilts, Shawls, Table Cloths and 100 other articles at F. Auerbach & Bro.'s One-Price Store.

BEFORE buying elsewhere call at F. Auerbach & Bro.'s One-Price Store. You are sure to save time and money.